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GOLD CAN BE COLLECTED ONLY THROUGH ITS OPERATIONS.

BOND SYNDICATE NEEDED.

Why the Talk of a Popular Loan Is Ab. surd-Even if Successful It Would Not Replenish the Treasury Gold-Gold Already Commands a Slight Premium, thiefly on Account of the Bemand from Prospective Bond Buyers - The Very Moderate Profits of the Last Syndicate.

A decline in prices and a decided falling off in the dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday showed that the enthusiasm inspired largely by a belief that there would be an immediate improvement in the condition of the nafinances has begun to die out. It is now generally conceded, both in Washington and Walt street, that the two financial measures nurriedly prepared by the majority and rushed through the lower House have very slight chances of ever becoming laws. A measure to increase the revenues of the Government may be enacted before the present session of Congress adjourns, but that will not meet the requirements of the present situation. As to the bond measure sed, bankers generally do not expect it to survive long in an atmosphere of Senatorial courtesy surcharged with free silver vaporings. Even assuming that the bill should laid upon the President's table next week, the same bankers say that it is not conceivable that the Administration would restrict and hamper its present powers to finance the Treasury by affixing to it the signature of the Execu

Evidence upon this last point is found in th steps that have already been taken to secure. under the authority of existing laws, the amount of gold desmed necessary to put the Treasury in a condition that will inspire confidence both at home and abroad. Whatever has been done in that direction, however, will prove futile if there is truth in advices received from Washington yesterday afternoon that it is the intention of the Administration to make the next issue of bonds a popular loan, that is, offer the bonds for public subscription and rely upon a syndicate to take the unsold remainder. That policy would be so manifestly shortsighted that bankers generally were inclined to discredit the scenarcy of the published despatches, but and private advices warrant verious discussion of a proposition to make a popular loan. If the question confronting the Treasury were simply that of borrowing money, forbed within the limits of the United States: but that operation would not bring into the Treasury what it wants, namely, \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 of gold.

The history of the last two issues of bonds shows how difficult a matter it has been, with practically all of the ability, machinery, and resources of the banking interests of the country engaged in the work, to collect and turn into the Treasury gold for the bonds sold. The first issue of \$50,000,000, which was taken hold of by a comparatively small number of institutions and bankers, largely from patriotic motives, proved to be a burdensome transaction to those most largely interested, until they were relieved by the advance in the price of the last issue, which was advoitly and forcefully handled to the great advantage of the Government. It was evident when negotiations were opened for the last loan that the previous one was in a sense a failure What the Government desired Had not been ac-complished; that is, it had been unable to retain the gold it received for the bonds, and members of the syndicate were unable to sell at a profit a large portion of the bonds they had

There was an element of the popular loan idea In the operation, and experience demonstrated that its introduction was a mistake. A more comprehensive and businesslike scheme was required, and in due time it was evolved and accepted by the Government, in spite of the ravings of politicians and unsound money crarks. The details of that plan and the difficulties encountered in carrying it to a successful conclusion are now well known to every person who has cared to incarrying it to a successful conclusion are now well known to every person who has cared to inform himself of them. Not only was gold paid into the Treasury for the bonds, but a large part of it was brought from abroad at considerable expense, and it was kept in the Treasury long after the syndicate had tuinfiled all the terms of its contract with the tovernment. It is exceedingly doubtful whether that operation could be repeated. In the first place, those who conceived and engineered it are rejuctant to assume again the very grave responsibilities that it imposed, particularly in view of the less cordial relations now existing between the United States and the most influential financial power, not only of Europe, but in the world.

A little reflection will plainly show that if \$100,000,000 of bonds or even half of that amount, are to be placed exclusively in this good that the world is the state of the power of the good that amount of gold is look collected here and turned into the Treasury

country; in other words, if that amount of gold is to be collected here and turned into the Treasury and kept there, except as it may be drawn upon from time to time to settle an adverse foreign trade banance, fully as much banking ability and experience and all of the resources and ma-chinery of the banks with have to be enlisted in the work. The great bulk of the gold in the country is in the vaults of the banker, other financial institutions, and private bankers that are not likely to part with it to subscribers to a popular loau.

opular loan.

It is not fair to say that this gold is hoarded, because it is just as essential that the bankr should hold a part of their reserve in gold as it is that the Treasury should have a gold balance but will appeal to the confidence of all busines. t will appeal to the confidence of all business rests both here and abroad. For thi erests both here and abroad. For this son so-called popular subscriptions would biably be light. Bankers generally util not join the movement, for they know by serience that it is an exceedincily great risk them to become parties to a transaction of magnitude of a Government bond issue hout a certain degree of concentration and per leadership. It is as if a single bank util attempt to combat a panic single handed, he suggestion that a syndicate might be med to take the batance unsubscribed for by public is considered as preposterous as all of others. An effort to form such a syndicate or a popular loan had proved a failure, or wild it prove moderately successful, thus constrating that the general investitut demand for the bonds had been which would not attract a corporals would not attract a corporal bankers. Financing of this sort would

migried, would not attract a corporate user of bankers. Financing of this sort would religious at home. No description of the oresent situation would be adequate that did not revert to the fact that the banks of this city, foreseeing the needs of the Government, as well as possible requirements from private borrowers, have promptly put themselves into tor-tion to cooperate in rendering any service within their power.

Some little excitement was created in speculative circles yesterday by the discovery that a small premium is being paid for gold. The fact appears to have been forgotten that a good deal of the gold paid into the Treasury since last February cost the syndicate a slight premium. Some of it, which was obtained through the operations of the foreign exchange market, doubtless cost a considerable premium. It was known at the time that brokers acting for the syndicate bugpit large amounts of gold builtion from smelters and others at a fraction of one per cent.

The trovernment itself holds its gold bars at a

The Government itself holds its gold bars at a premium of one-tenth of one per cent, and that has logically been the rate in the open mar-ket until recently, when bankers and others that has logically been the rate in the open market until recently, when bankers and others, who doubtiese expect to participate in the next Government bond syndicate, have used one-cighth, and more recently one-quarter of one per cent, for gold for delivery in the near future. It was currently reported yesterday that as high 6-16 of 1 per cent, had been bid for gold deliverable between Jan, 6 and 16, within which period it is believed payments upon account of a new fissue of bonds may be required. It was also reported that 14 of 1 per cent, had been bid for legal tender notes and Treasury notes, but this could not be confirmed. The demand for gold, it should be understood, comes entirely from those who wish to participate in feating the hext issue of bonds provided the transaction is offered upon a business basis, and who do not wish to prepare for the event by withdrawing gold from the Treasury.

In view of current criticiams in Congress of the last Government bond transaction, it seems pertinent to reprint the facts as to the profits of the syndicate. Including interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum upon the money advanced by the members of the syndicate to consider its operations, and which amounted of 130 per cent, the total profits were 6.70 per ent. leaving a shade less than 5 per cent for the work and risk taken by the members, extending over a period of nearly six months. The profits and interest together were at the rate of 6 only 13 per cent, per annum upon the money interest and interest together were at the rate of 6 only 13 per cent, per annum upon the money interest and interest together were at the rate of 6 only 13 per cent, per annum upon the money interest and interest together were at the rate of 6 only 13 per cent, per annum upon the money interest and interest together were at the rate of 6 only 13 per cent, per annum upon the money interest and interest together were at the rate of

A BOND ISSUE CERTAIN,

Unless the Senate Passes the Rouse Bill by Jan. 1-Orders Given to Prepare Plates -The Amount Perhaps \$100,000,000, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- At to-day's meeting cussed in all its details, and with particular reference to the probability of a bond issue in the near future. It was the opinion that there is no possible chance of the passage by the Senate of the bond bill now pending in the House. Others thought the case not a hopeless one. It was generally agreed, however, that official courtesy required that an advertisement for a sale of bonds should be withheld, at least until the Senate shall have demonstrated its opposition to the House bill. The new year will have arrived before the Administration will be ready to announce that as the Senate will not pass the House Emergency bill it is necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to au thorize another bond issue. Orders were to-day given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to prepare the plates and make other arrangements for printing the bonds, as when the time arrives, if it ever does, the Administration will want to act quickly. The new bonds will, of course, be thirty-year four per cents., but the amount to be issued is still uncertain, although

cussed, but met with very little favor and will probably be abandoned. The of bonds by popular subscription has not been so successful under the present Administration as to make President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle anxious to try the experi ment again. It is a fact, moreover, that the President has been led to believe that Congress will yet pass a bond bill of some kind, and that notwithstanding the big free silver majority in the Senate, the friends of sound money will get the legislation they want.

it is thought to be \$100,000,000. At the Cabine

meeting the advisability of having the proposed

bonds sold at popular subscription was dis-

The speech of Senator Hill to-day was regard ed by the President and the Cabinet as very significant, and is said to be the first apparen result of the missionary work that has been done of late among the anti-Cleveland men in the Senate by Secretary Lamont and other friends of the President. To-morrow Judge Turner of tieorgia, the ablest and most trusted Administration man in the House will make a speech on the bond bill, in the course of which he will state the views of the Administration with regard to the necessity of a bond issue if the pending legislation should fall, and in a general way inform Congress and the public the needs of the Treasury and the desires of President Cleveland and Sec retary Carlisle. Mr. Cleveland is more hopeful than any of his Cabinet that the Senate will ake some favorable action on the bond bill and thus make a new bond issue unnecessary, but all of them think that they have at least a fighting chance. The leaders in Congress all think the Administration is mistaken.

AS MR. CABLISLE SEES IT.

The Only Remedy Is Legislation to Retire

and Cancel the Legal Tender Notes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-Secretary Carlisle gave to a reporter of the United Press this evening his views on the tariff measure now pend ing in Congress.

What, in your opinion, will be the effect upon the financial situation of the tariff bill passed by the House of Representatives yesterday?" Mr. Carliele was asked.

"I had supposed that very few could now be found who believe that our financial difficulties were caused by a deficiency in the ordinary revenues of the Government, or that the can be relieved by increasing taxes upon the commodities consumed by the people. These difficulties are the necesresults of our financial legislation and they cannot be removed, even temporarily by tariff laws, nor by any other measures which do not directly enable the Government to pro cure the means necessary for the maintenance of gold payments.'

"Do you think, then, that the bond bill re ported in the House to-day will furnish any relief to the Treasury?

"I am satisfied that there is but one permanent remedy for our financial embarrassments and that is legislation providing for the retirement and concellation of the legal tender notes; but recognizing the fact that such measure would require time for its considers tion, and for its complete execution if adopted I had hoped that Congress would immediately take the necessary steps to assist the Governmen in its effort to procure and maintain such a gold reserve as may be required to remove dis trust and apprehension, which have precipitated the present emergency. The bill re ported by the Committee on Ways and Means falls very far short of the reguirements of the situation, and its passage will not beneficially affect the situation with which we now have to deal. Our difficulties were produced and have been prolonged and aggravated by the fear that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Administration, we may ultimately be unable to procure gold for the purpose of redeeming our notes, and consequently be forced to a silver basis, and this feat cannot be wholly removed until some action is taken by Congress clearly indicating a purpose t pay all our obligations in gold when demanded by the holders. Although there is no substan tial reason to distrust the character of our notes or other securities, or to doubt the purpose of the Government to maintain gold payments, the facts that there has been no legislative declaration upon the subject, and that no legal authority exists to make them expressly payable in gold, not only prevent the sale of our bonds for the replenishment of the reserve upon the most advantageous terms, but increase the demands for gold by the presenta-

tion of notes at the very time when we are least able to meet them without injury to our credit. If it was not generally expected that the three classes of bonds already authorized by law will be paid in gold at maturity if demanded, they could not be sold except at an enormous sacri fice, but even this general expectation is not sufficient to altogether satisfy investors, especially in times of financial disturbance. About \$16,000,000 in interest could have been saved to the people on the last issue of bonds if Congress had consented to make them expressly pay able in gold instead of coin. This condition h not at all improved by the pending hill, which as heretofore, and confers no new authority except the power to issue and sell three per cent, bonds, also payable 'in coin,' after five years, with interest payable 'in coin' semi-annually. At the present time our thirty-year four per cent. bouds, with interest payable quarterly, are seiling in the markets at rates which yield investors more than three per cent. per annum, and this fact should not be overlooked in determining whether or not a five-year three

per cent, coin bond could now be sold at par, as the bending bill requires,"
"What will be the effect of the provision pro-bibling the sale of bonds except after public

"What will be the effect of the provision brohibiting the sale of bonds except after public
advertisement?"

"Assuming that a sufficient amount of gold
could be procured in that way, any Secretary of
the Treasury would prefer to advertise for bids,
but it is evident that there may be circumstances when prompt action is required in
order to preserve the credit of the Government,
and in such cases a peremptory provision requiring a public advertisement might defeat
the object of the law and prevent any sale."

Speaking of the section of the bill which authorizes the issue of certificates to meet deficiencies in the revenue, Secretary Carlisle said:

"While there is no necessity at the present
time for resorting to the exercise of the power
which that section confers, and may not be in
the future, the Secretary of the Treasury ought
always to have the authority to Issue and
sell, or use in the payment of expenses, shorttime certificates or bonds of the character described in the bill. Such authority ought to
have been conferred upon him long ago,
and it ought to be made nermanent instead of
being limited to \$50,000,000, as it is by the bill.
Except as to this limitation, the second section
of the bill is a good one."

22 KILLED IN A THEATRE.

FATAL STAMPEDS AT A HEBREW PLAY IN BALTIMORE.

The Old Front Street Theatre Was Crowded, and a Man Cried Fire When a Gan det Which Had Lost Its Tip Placed Up Narrow Stalrways Choked and People Trampled to Beath-45 Were Injured,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27 .- Twenty-two persons lost their lives and forty-five were crushed in a panic at the Front Street Theatre to-night.

About 2,000 Polish Jews had assembled in the house to witness a performance given by a Hebrew company.

These plays are presented every Friday night and draw large audiences. The attendance tonight was better than usual, and about 8 o'clock the theatre was filled.

Just before the bell rang for the curtain to rise, one of the gas tips on a burner in the gallery popped off. The light went out about the same time.

One of the attaches was sent up to repair the damage, and to find out which light was out of order. He struck a match and tried the group. When he reached the damaged burner the flame spread out with a biss. A man in the gallery saw the blaze and, wild with fright, dashed from his seat, yelling "Fire!" at the top of his voice. The cry was taken up by others

and a mad rush followed. The Front Street Theatre is an old and poorly constructed place. It was at one time a fashionable theatre, but has fallen into disuse. The stairways are steep, and all have a turn.

There are only two of them, and when the crowds swarmed down on them the people were aught in the turn and jammed so that extricaion was out of the question. On the ground floor the crowd had swarmed

oward the outer door, choking egress. Those above kept plunging through in their mad efforts to escape. In a second the narrow stairways were choked

up. Those behind tried to force their way across, and some walked over the bodies of those at the bottom of the mass. The shricks of the victims added to the wild

excitement. Men and women fought like tigers o save their children, but against such odds their efforts were unavailing.
The life was crushed out of twenty-two, and fully forty-five are badly hurt. Some of the

atter will surely die. A fire alarm was turned in as soon as the cry of fire sounded. The department was prompt, but the firemen did not reach the scene before the relatives of many of those who attended the performance and who live in the neighborhood had rushed bareheaded to their assistance. They tried to force their way in, and barred the

way. Thereupon the Chief turned every hose or those without and literally washed them from the doorway. But for this the loss of life would have been even greater.

The panic and crush lasted only a short time. but it took several hours to bring out the vic-Fourteen dead bodies are now at the Morgue

and eight more are at the City Hospital, where the injured are also ranged alongside each other. The crowds are blocking the streets and lamsations fill the air for squares. No attempt ad been made at midnight to identify the dead or injured. Among the dead are two men of 25 and 35

year's respectively, a woman aged about 25, three girls aged 4, 7, and 13 respectively, and three boys whose ages range from 4 to 18 years. Among the injured are two girls aged 13 and 14 respectively, two women of 40 and 60 years. boys of 4, 5, and 11, and two men aged 25

The United Oriental Opera and Dramatic Company was under the management of A. Schongold and Abram Tansman, and was billed to present the Jewish opera "Alexander."

At the Windsor Theatre, in this city, it was said last evening that the United Oriental Opera and Dramatic Company was a small travelling company that has been playing in Boston until very recently. Mr. and Mrs. Tanzman were the leading comedian and prima downs.

DR. SATTERLEE ACCEPTS.

Will Give Up His Pastorate Here to Be

come Bishop of Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, rector of Ascension Church of this city, to-day received a telegram from the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church in New York saying that he had decided to accept the office of Bishop of Washington, to which he was unanimously elected at the primary Convention of the diocese of Washington.

Dr. Satterlee said at his home last evening: "It is true that I have accepted the Bishopric of Washington. I did not come to the decision without considering the work on both sides. It took me a long time—three weeks—to make up my mind what to do. I concluded that there was more to be done there than here." concluded that there was more to be done there than here."
Regarding his previous declinations of Bishoppies to which he has been elected. Dr. Satterlee said that he had felt at other times that the work of his parish was in an unsettled condition. "The state of the parish is very different now," he said. "from what it was when I came here thirteen years ago. To speak only of the financial aspect, there is not a dollar of debt. Our work is well organized and I have felt that the parish can better be left. My acceptance, however, does not complete the election, which must be ratified by a majority of the dioc ses of the United States. It must now go before the Standing Committee (commosed of clergymon and laymen) and before the Bishop of every diocese in the country. If a majority of the Bishops and a majority of the committee ratify the election then it will be decided when consecration shall take place, if they do not, there must be another election. It will be several weeks before it is settled."

NO CHICAGO GAS INJUNCTION.

Whitner and His 100 Shares Appear to the Court to He in No Great Danger

Judge Bischoff has denied a permanent in junction and dissolved the temporary injunction granted to William R. Whitner in his 100tion granted to William R. Whitner in his 100-sh are suit to restrain the Chicago Gas Trust from carrying out its plan of reorganization. Judge Blachoff says: "Careful examination of the question presented results in the denial of this motion in consonance with the rule requiring that a plaintiff's ultimate success upon a trial of the issues should be very clearly a matter of probability, in order that the defendant may be restrained pending such trial. Further, it is not apparent that the prosecution of the agreement for consolidation by the defendants will result in injury to the plaintiff; but assuming the injury, he does not appear to be without adequate means of redress. Bearing in mind the extent of the interests involved, as compared to which the plaintiff's interest is insignificant, it is not improbable that greater injury may result from the granting than from the withholding of the injunction."

MOONSHINERS IN BROOKLYN.

A Househunter's Discovery Leads to a Raid und Confiscation.

Some Brooklyn revenue officers yesterday morning seized an illicit still at 163 Prince street. The tip was furnished them by T. C Warren of 87 St. Mark's place, who accidentally discovered what was going on in the building while out househunting Thursday. The officers found the still and other moonshining apparatus in the cellar and confiscated them together with five barrels of whiskey, which were ready for delivery. The still had a capacity of sixty galons a day. Four men, all Danes, who were found on the premises were arrested and held for examination by United States Commissioner Morle in \$1,500. The prisoners are Max Golder, Percy Polawectzi, Albert Goldberg, and Abraham Duff. They had been operating the still for a couple of weeks, and, it appears, coolly took possession of the building without going through the formality of renting it. Warren of 87 St. Mark's place, who accidentally

PLYMOUTH CHURCH FOR PEACE.

Mr. Shearman Says an American Company of Capitalists Are Stirring Up the War.

The peace resolution passed by the Board of Deacons of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as a result of last Sunday night's meeting, were presented to the congregation last evening and were ratified unanimously. H. L. Pratt presided at last night's meeting, and Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond read the resolution, which closed as follows:

"Resolved, That without characterizing any step thus far taken by the Government of the United States we declare our conviction that nothing has yet occurred, or has been disclosed to the public as likely to occur, which would make an aggressive war on the part of this nation anything less than a shocking crime against humanity, against civilization, and against God,"

Mr. B. F. Blair objected to the word "aggressive," which occurred in the resolutions, and said that in his opinion the word avoidable should be used. He thought that to use the word aggressive would make it appear that the question was prejudged. Otherwise he was in perfect accord with the resolutions. W. V. Tupper said he wanted the word aggressive to remain in the resolution for the same reason that Mr. Blair wanted it eliminated because it would embarrass the Administration. If they could embarrass the Government, in God's name, he said, let it be done.

Dr. Raymond said that the real promoters of Dr. Raymond said that the real promoters of the trouble was an American company of capitalists who had secured land in the disputed territory from the Venezuelan Government, who had told them that they could have it if they could get it, and they were trying to do so. Mr. Shearman said he knew this to be true because he had met some of the capitalists, and they had told him the same thing. told him the same thing.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote, with the word "avoidable" substituted for "aggressive."

ANDREW D. WHITE IS DIPLOMATIC. He Declines to Say Whether Russia Offered Through Him a Loan of Gold,

ITRACA, Dec. 27. THE SUN correspondent to-night waited upon the Hon. Andrew D. White, former Minister to Russia, and asked him if two years ago, while he was Minister at St. Petersburgh, Russia tendered this country through him the loan of a large sum in gold. "It is not permitted to me," he replied, "to

speak, even in a personal way, regarding such matters, much less for the public prints. I am compelled to refer all such inquiries to the Department of State at Washington."

"Is Russia'; friendship for the United States being exaggerated by the American press?"

"I beg you to excuse me from answering questions of this import."

"Then you will decline to respond to questions as to what aid this country night expect from Russia in event of a war with England or on the relations, political and general, between Russia and the United States?"

"I certainly must so decline."

"Have you seen or heard it intimated that you might be named as one of the three Commissioners chosen by President Cleveland to investigate the merits of the difference between England and Venezuela?"

"I saw mention of my name in that connection in Thy Sux, and recorded its apprenents." speak, even in a personal way, regarding such

vestigate the merits of the difference between England and Venezuela?"

"Is aw mention of my name in that connection in The SUN, and remarded it as pleasantry only. I have had no other or different intimation of that sort."

"Do you believe that war impends between England and this country?"

"We must not seriously contemplate the possibility of such a catastrophe. We must have no war. It would be too serious a setback for too many years to this grand, progressive nation. We have other and better uses for the thousands of millions such a giant conflict would cost. I have just been rereading the statesmanlike letter written by the late Mr. Tilden to Speaker Carlisle. It was a timely, sagacioue, patriotic plea when written. It is even more so to-day. I rafer to the letter pleading for sea ceas, intilicacions, let us fortify our exposed cities and build up our navy, so that we may neither have nor fear wars, dig the Nicaragua Canal, and do the many other great acts of peace which shail truly aggrandize our country."

JUSTICE HARLAN'S PLAN. The Rev. Price Hughes Thinks It Good, but

Not for the Case of Venezuela. LONDON, Dec. 27.-The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes has written a letter, which the der to the window. Times will publish to-morrow morning, relating the substance of a private conversation he had in London with Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, when Justice | Metropolitan Traction Will Run the Cars Harlan was on his way to America after conclusion of the work of the Behring Sea

Tribunal of Arbitration. In this conversation Justice Harlan expressed strong personal conviction that in the event of future differences between Great Britain and the United States, the countries ought not to invoke the assistance of outsiders, but should appoint an equal number of Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice and the United States Supreme Court to settle them. He strongly insisted that it was quite needless to ask Frenchmen and Germans to settle differences between the Euglish-speaking nations.

Mr. Hughes is of the opinion that the difficulties created by President Clevelanp's "unhappy action" renders this pian inapplicable to Venezuela, but he urges the constitution of such a permanent court forthwith to deal with questions that may arise in the future.

MR. CRAMP DOESN'T EXPECT WAL England Has Too Much Money Invested Here, He Says, to Fight Us.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.- Charles H. Cramp President of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, said last night that he knew nothing about th award of the bids for the new battle ships, except what he had seen in the newspapers. When asked about the alternate proposition of the members of the Naval Board, said to be still under consideration, that an opportunity be given to the Union Iron Works of San Fran cisco and the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, to ecure two ships each through an appropriatio by Congress, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for four more battle Secretary of the Navy for four more battle ships, Mr. Cramp said he thought that such a step would be a good one for Congress to take.

"If contracts should be awarded on the present bids it would obviate the delay of again advertising," said Mr. Cramp, "and work could be begun on the veasels sooner. I do not think the bids if advertised for again would be any lower than already offered. Looked at from a business standpoint, I think it would be a good thing for Congress to do."

"In view of the unsettled state of affairs all over the world," continued Mr. Cramp, "we

"In view of the unsettled state of affairs all over the world." continued Mr. Cramp, "we ought to have a dozen more new battle ships. There is no telling when they might be needed." When asked if he thought there was any probability of war between this country and England over the Venezuelan affair, Mr. Cramp and he did not believe there was. "England has too much money invested in this country," said he. "to rush into a conflict with us."

Admiral Bunce's Fleet to Sail on Sanday of Monday.

Washington, Dec. 27.-Admiral Ramsey expects the North Atlantic squadron, under Ad miral Bunce's command, to sail on its winter cruise from Hampton Roads for the West In dies and Caribbean Sea on Sunday or Monday next, the day of departure being dependent alto-gether on the completion of the Maine's coaling, which commenced at Newport News yesterday, and should be fluished to-morrow. Admiral Bunce's orders do not contemplate any further delay than to have all the vessels of the flect ready for sea, the war scare, which has sub-sided, not entering into any calculation of naval officials. The fact is to assemble at St. Thomas, W. I., six days after leaving Hampton Roads.

To Purchase the Ram Katabdin, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- Benator Hale to-day ntroduced a joint resolution, which was passed authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the ram Katahdin and make her a part of the United States navy. He said that the ram fell a little below the contract requirement of speed, but that both the President and the Secretary of the Navy were in favor of her acceptance and wished to authorize it.

Hattle Ship Lentucky. Washington, Dec. 27.—Secretary Herbert announced from the Cabinet meeting to-day that the twin sister of the battle ship Kearsarge had been named the Kentucky.

Don't cough! Edsy's Carbolic Troches cure coughs, nearseness, and sore throat, prevent contagious dis-sess, and purify the breath. Eds. and Doc.—Adv.

\$65,000 DIAMOND ROBBERY.

TOWNSEND BURDEN'S HOUSE VISITED BY BURGLARS.

Mrs. Burden Gets Home from the Opera to Find All Her Jewet Cases Emptled-The Thieves Had Just Left the House-She Heard Them Go and Raised an Alarm-A Safe in the House Had Been Opened.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, of 5 Madison square North, went to the opera last night with their daughter, leaving their two sons and six servants to care for the house.

At 10 o'clock those left in the house retired.

At 1016 William, the 20-year-old son, heard some one moving about in his father's room on the second floor. He went down stairs and found the door of the room locked. Thinking his father had

in the room, William went up stairs and retired to bed. At midnight Mr. and Mrs. Burdan and their daughter returned from the opera, and upon entering their house discovered that the place

returned from the opera and had locked himself

had been visited by burglars. Mrs. Burden rang the American District Telegraph burglar alarm. Manager Fred Bee was in the office at Broadway and Twenty-sixth street when the alarm came in. He sent two messenger boys in answer to the

call, and finally went to the house himself. "I have been robbed of everything. All our jewels are gone?" exclaimed Mrs. Burden. Bee ran out and summoned a policeman. A crowd gathered at the door, and some one from

a rear window of the Hotel Brunswick, adjoining the house, fired off a pistol. This brought more policemen. The house was searched, and the double doors leading from the basement to the street were

open. A rear window was also open. Mrs. Burden at once examined her jewel cases, and found that they had all been despoiled, The first thing she missed was a \$15,000 diamond necklace. But everything was gone. Not a valuable article of jewelry had been left to her except what she had worn to the opera. She told Bee that the stolen jewels were worth \$65,000.

By half-past 12 o'clock this morning five policemen from the Tenderloin station were in the house. Up stairs everything was topsy-turvy, but it did not appear that anything but the jewelry

had been stolen. A district messenger boy was sent to Police Headquarters to summon Chief Conlin, and an-other went in search of Capt. Pickett. At 1 o'clock this morning a dozen detectives

and policemen were in the house. In the midst of the excitement a burglar alarm went off in the realdence of David Stevenon adjoining the Burden mansion.

Then the police rushed into the Stevenso iwelling and found a window open, but no burglars.

The family had heard some one prowling around the dining room while the police were searching for the burglars in the Burden resi-In the mean time Mr. Burden discovered that

his safe had been opened, and a number of certified checks, together with a large sum of money had been stolen.

Mrs. Burden was unable to tell just what was nissing, but said that at least \$65,000 worth of

diamonds and jewelry had been carried away. The police were of the opinion that the burglars had got into the house through the secondstory window, using a ladder from the yard. A stable at 7 East Twenty-seventh street was found open, and it is supposed the burglars broke through stable, climbed a rear fence, and then put a lad-

EIGHTH AVENUE LEASE RATIFIED.

with Underground Trolleys. Representatives of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and of the Eighth Avenue Street Railway Company held meetings simultaneously yesterday aftermoon to ratify the action of the directors of the two roads in leasing the Eighth avenue road to the Metropolitan. The lease was signed by the directors a month ago, and yesterday's meeting was the final act in the transaction. The lease will run for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of \$215,000. Ninety-five per cent. of the stock in the Eighth avenue road was repre sented at the meeting, and the vote was unan

mous. of the road on the first of January, and Intends to change the motive power. President Vreeland said last night:
"Our series of experiments on the Lenox avenue road are fit ished so far as the electricity is concerned. We know now exactly what we can do with the underground trolley. But we are looking forward to some mechanical changes in the conduits and the slots, as we do not know exactly what effect cold weather will have on our roadway. This we expect to find out this winter. In the early spring we shall push forward the construction of the Twenty-third street underground trolley, which is now partly constructed, and embody in that all the improvements suggested by our experience in Lenox avenue this winter. Next, we shall put the underground trolley in Sixth avenue, and I may say that the plans for that work are practically complete. After that we shall go to work on Eighth avenue." of the road on the first of January, and intends

THREE SENTENCES.

The Judicial Discretion Exercised to Various Ways, Recorder Goff allowed John Bradley, an ex-convict, indicted for grand tarceny in the first degree, second offence, under which he might have received a sentence of twenty years, to plead guilty yesterday to a charge of grand lar ceny in the second degree, first offence, the extreme penaly for which is five years. A lawyer who went to Albany to suppopt the Goff grab bill last year appeared for Bradley, who stole watch from Thomas Kelly in a saloon at 151st street and Amsterdam avenue on Oct. 5. Kelly's lawyer pleaded that all hands were drunk.

street and Amsterdam avenue on Oct. 5. Kelly's lawyer pleaded that all hands were drunk.

"I may make a mistake, I may make an error," said the Recordor, "but I will be lenient. Bradley, you are sentenced to six months in the penitentiary."

Immediately after the disposal of Bradley's case Frank Wilson, a waiter, 22 years old, was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree for snatching a \$17 watch from Rufo Marcrede, a peddler, of 290 Elizabeth street. Wilson said he was innocent. He got eighteen months.

Judge towing, in Part 1. of the General Sessions, sentenced John Tracy, 30 years old, of 435 Washington avenue, to five years in State Prison for stealing a watch chain worth 75 cents from Patrick Sause, an Excise inspector, a week ago. Tracy was indicted for grand larceny in the first degree, but was allowed to plead guilty to grand larceny in the second degree. He has served a thirteen-year sentence, and received four and a half years' commutation, which will be added to his present sentence.

Three Trolley Accidents in Brookiva. Selig Lann, aged 75 years, while crossing

Fulton street opposits Boerum place, in Brook lyn yesterday, was struck by two trolly care lyn yesterday, was struck by two trolly cars going in opposite directions, but managed to escape with a slight scalp wound.

The old man declined the services of the ambulance surgeon, and walked to his home at 141 Wyckoff street.

Car No. 040 of the Third avenue line collided with and upset a wagon driven by James Kenny of 200 Hudson avenue, in Third avenue and Forty-fifth street. The wagon was partially wrecked, but Kenny escaped with a few slight bruises.

Car 141 of the Hergen street line dashed into a wagon in Brooklyn avenue and Bergen street,

wagon in Brooklyn avenue and Bergen street, and Daniel Murphy of Fifty-sixth street, near Avenue A. New York, was burled out and struck on by head on his head.

He was picked up unconscious and taken in the ambulance to St. John's Hospital. Motor-man John J. Carty was arrested. RUSSIA STANDS BY US.

Rendy to Ald Us Both Diplomatically and Financially.

BERLIN, Dec. 27 .- A despatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says that Russia will support President Cleveland diplomatically in the difficulty between America and Great Britain. and is ready to give financial assistance to the United States if it is needed.

EUROPE AGAINST AMERICA.

The Parts Temps Suggests the Necessity of an Alliance Against Us.

Paris, Dec. 27,—The Temps, commenting on financial matters in the United States, says that protectionism and militariem may drag Europe to its ruin. Protectionism, it declares, arises from the extraordinary, widespread misconcep-

tion of the conditions of modern economic life. "We protect ourselves in detail against the peoples around us," it adds. "Neither they nor we see that the true protection we ought to organize is the protection of Europe as a whole against its great and powerful rival across the Atlantic.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION. thief Justice Alvey of the District Court of Appeals Asked to Serve.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The President has invited Richard H. Alvey of Maryland, the present Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, to serve as a member of the Venezuelan Commission. Judge Alvey, while at his home in Hagerstown, Md., for the Christmas holidays, received an invitation to call at the White House on importtant business. Yesterday he came to Washington and had a long consultation with the President, and during his visit a place on the commission was tendered to him. He now has the matter under consideration, and it is probable that he will accept. Judge Alvey, although well advanced in years, is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in this part of the country.

He was appointed Chief Justice by Presiden Cleveland soon after the law creating the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia was passed, and the warmest friendship has ever since existed between them.

HARD FIGHT WITH DESPERADOES. United States Officers Held the Cabin Against A Storming Party.

Paris, Tex., Dec. 27 .- News was received at the United States Marshal's office to-day of a desperate fight at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Blue River, thirty miles east of Caddo, Blue county, Choctaw Nation, in which Lem Young and John McHenry were killed and it is thought several others were wounded. Deputy Marshai C. R. V. Hamilton and his posse man, Fred Slaughter, arrested Lem Young on a charge of assault to kill, and had started for Atoka to have him tried before Commis-

for Atoka to have him tried before Commissioner Grubbs.

Arriving at Blue River they found it so swollen by recent rains that they were unable to cross. They went to a cabin to get something to eat and wait for the stream to run down.

While walking around the place Hamilton, Slaughter, and Young saw several men slipping up toward a fence, and they started for the house. Sirughter and Hamilton managed to get back, but Young was intercepted and killed. The men then charged the cabin and there was firing between them and the officers for some time, the officers shooting through the cracks of the cabin.

When the ammunition of the officers was nearly exhausted the attacking party withdrew, their leader having been killed in the fight. It is believed from their behavior that several others were wounded.

ST. LOUIS BEATS HER RECORD.

In Last Night-6 Days 13 Hours 12 Minutes from Southampton. The American line steamer St. Louis arrived at the lightship at 10:40 o'clock last night, making the passage from Southin 6 days 13 hours and 12 minutes, thus beating her best previous westward record by two hours and thirty-nine minutes. The New

York's record is six days seven hours fourteen

N. N. E. gale on Dec. 24, with a high, confused sea and many squalls. On Thursday she met a fresh west to north northeast gale, with hard equalis and high seas lasting almost all day and gradually moderat

lasting almost all day and gradually moderating and shifting to north-northeast and then to southwest. The St. Louis overtook and passed a number of steamers.

All the passengers were auxious to know if the Cunard steamer Lucania had yet arrived, and were surprised to learn that a severe gale had delayed her at Queenstown, which port she left on Monday morning. She is expected to arrive this morning. pected to arrive this morning.

THREW HIS TEACHER DOWN.

Young Warfield Soper Catches Miss Smit by the Aakle Unawares, DEER PARK, L. L. Dec. 27.-The teacher the district schol here is Miss Bertha Smith of Melville. She favors moral sussion rather than the rod. Warfield Soper, a pupil aged about 12 years, the son of a wealthy produce farmer, put his feet on his desk a few days ago, and when Miss Smith asked him to take them down, it is said, he laughed and refused to do so color rose to the roots of Miss Smith's brown hair, and laying down her book she went over t where young Soper was seated. A second later she had iffed him clear from the desk, and brought him down in a perpendicular position.

Then Soper to the horror of the other children, turned on the teacher, and, grabbing her by the ankle, threw her on the floor, it is said, and seated himself on her prostrate body. This was done so quickly that Miss Smith was hardly able to cry out. The majority of the children, who were in sympathy with the teacher, were too much frightened to move, and it is not known how long Soper would have remained in this position had not his sister, one of the large girls, come forward and pulled him off. Soper then beat a hasty retreat. Miss Smith was somewhat bruised.

The case was reported to the trustees, who promptly suspended Soper. Friends are trying to have the affair smoothed over. The residents of the district are greatly worked up over the affair. where young Soper was seated. A second late

Dr. Hughes Killed by Lawyer Jones. SPOKANE, Dec. 27.-Dr. Curtis A. Hughes o this city was shot mortally at Wallace, Idal yesterday by ex-District Attorney W. A. Jones of the Idaho bar. Jones had quarrelled with Hughes's son, and, calling at the young man's office, he opened fire upon the doctor, who re-ceived him at the doorway. No further par-ticulars have been received.

Church Theatre Unsuccessful.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27. The troubles of the Per ple's Institute, the combined church and theatre founded by Bishop Fallows and the Rev. W. G. Clark, reached a climax yesterday, when Dr Clark filed a petition in the Circuit Court for a receiver. The theatrical part of the enterprise was a failure, and was finally opposed by Hishop Failows. He objected to the variety shows put on by Dr. Clark.

The Galety Theatre in the Sheriff's Hands The Gaiety Theatre, which has been running under the management of Alfred E. Aarons for a couple of months, was closed last night, and the man in charge at the door said that there was a Deputy Sheriff in possession. It was said that the seizure was made during the afternoon performance, and that it was in the interest of the Demerost estate, the owner of the building.

Canada and the New Turis Bill. OTTAWA, Dec. 27.-The Dominion Govern-

ment has not considered yet the changes pro-posed in the United States tariffs.

Minister of Finance Foster stated to-day that it would be time enough to discuss the measure when it had passed the Senate. Another memcanadian tariff was already

All sausages sold by Deerfoot Farm are made at the farm of dairy-fed pig pork,—Adv. THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

BLOCKED BY THE SENATE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FINANCIAL RELIEF IMPERILLED

BY FREE SILVER SENATORS.

Men Without Constituencies Stand in the Way of the Bond Bill and the Tariff Bill -They Must Have Free Coinage or Nothing Nenator Hill Proposes to Authorize the Issue of Bonds Payable in Gold or Silver at the Option of the Purchaser or Holder and Excites the Ire of Free Silver Teller of Colorado The Bond Bill Amended by the House Ways and Means Committee So as to Prevent the Retirement of the Greenbacks, and Its Debate Extended Until 8 P. M. To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-In both Houses of

Congress to-day, and in the Cabinet meeting at the other end of the avenue, the question under discussion was the question of the depleted gold reserve and the best method of replenishing it and saving the credit of the Treasury. In the House of Representatives the plan discussed was that brought forward by the Committee on Ways and Means, and which will hereafter be known as the Dingley Bond bill. In the Senate Mr. I'll unexpectedly came forward as the champion of the Administration policy of retiring the greenbacks. He proposed, in addition, the issuance of bonds payable in gold or silver at the option of the holder. This compromise plan has been discussed in and out of Congress for several days past, and its authors have claimed that it would be favorably received by the radical free silver men. Their minds must have been disabused of this impression however, by the passionate manner in which Senator Teller, the ablest free silver man in the Senate, repudiated Mr. Hill's proposition and accused him of appearing as the spokesman of the Administration. Senator Hill resented the charge that he spoke for any one but himself, and he and the Senator from Colorado became involved in a very lively controversy. When asked afterward whether he should be understood as having spoken for the Administration, Senator Hill replied rather sharply that it is not his fault if the Administration have at last come around to his view of the financial question. The Senator's indignation at being accused of speaking for the Administration was, perhaps, justified, but there was some excuse for it, as it was known that before going to the Senate he had consulted with Secretaries Carliste and Lamont, who gave him their opinions of what legislation should be enacted to meet the present situation.

the House of Representatives Speaker Reed and Chairman Dingley experienced some trouble in preventing their men from kicking over the party traces, but they were finally subdued, after being allowed to amend the bill so as to make it compulsory on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the greenbacks when redeemed. This was accomplished by the Republicans by an amendment declaring that the law of 1878 should remain in full force and effect notwithstanding the passage of the new bill. Then, in order to pacify another group of Republicans who protested against the passage of the bill without opportunity being given for a full debate, the Speaker and Chairman Dingley amended their plan of passing the bill to-day by providing that the vote should be taken at 3 P. M. to-morrow. These concessions having been made, the order of debate was finally adopted, only ten Repub-licans voting against it. To-morrow the bill will be passed according to programme, but it is probable that it will not receive the full Republican vote. There are many Republicans who believe what Judge Turner, speaking for the Demerats, so ably pointed out in his speech to-day. that if the bill should become a law the Secretary of the Treasury would find it very easy to retire the greenbacks from circulation and nos violate the law in so doing. The Republicans who held these opinions made things as uncomfortable as possible for Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley, and their lieutenants on the floor, and

some of them promise to make more trouble. One of Mr. Reed's New England constituents, to celebrated Mr. "Cy" Sulloway, says that he for one, does not propose to sacrifice the Republi-can party to gratify the personal ambition of one man, and the impetuous Mr. Walker of Massachusetts is indignant because the House managers did not consult him in preparing their bill and the order under which it is to be passed. apparently forgetful of the fact that he is Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. A score or more of Republicans are in sympathy with the rebellion of Messrs. Sullovay and Walker, but it is not likely that all of them will carry their dissatisfaction to the extent of voting against the bill. It will probably pass to-morrow with the votes of practically all of the Republican members.

The interest and excitement of the speechnaking at both ends of the Capitol were added to by the various rumors that were in the air regarding the probable new issue of bonds by the Administration. The report came to the Capitol from the White House after the Cabinet meeting had adjourned that it had een decided to advertise a popular loan of \$100,000,000 immediately. It was soon learned, however, that the announcement of the new seue would not be made at once, if at all, as courtesy demanded that an opportunity should be given the Senste to show its dis-position toward the House bill, which was introduced at the urgent appeal of the President, before ordering a new issuance of bonds. Until the Senate takes some sort of action it would not be courteous for the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to assume that they would defeat the House bill, and, as that measure will not reach the Senate until Monday next, it is not probable that the new ond issue will be announced before that date. The Finance Committee will meet probably on fuesday, which is the regular meeting day, and after that some idea can be had of what action the Senate is apt to take with regard to these financial bills, and it will then be proper for the Administration to take such steps as it thinks secessary to replenish the gold reserve.

The Tariff bill passed by the House yesterday

already before the Senate Finance Committee, having been referred to-day. On Monday, however, there will be a new Finance Committee, as on that day the Republicans will take possession of the committees and assume political control of the Senate. This was decided upon at a caucus to-day, in which considerable bad feeling was developed. A great many of the ablest Senators on the Republican side, without regard to their financial views, think that their party has made a great mistake in consenting to take control of the committees. By doing so they become responsible for all legislation, and yet they have not the votes necessary to control the legislation when once it is reported to the Senate from the various committees. They can control all the committees, but cannot control the Senate, and of course the country will make them responsible for all the sins of omission and commission. This was pointed out to the caucus by the wise heads of the Republican side, but the younger element insisted on having the spoils of victory, as far as they could be secured, and they had their way. After Monday next, therefore, the Senate Fin ance Committee will consist of thirteen members instead of eleven as heretofore, and of these thirteen Senators eight are radical free coinage of silver advocates. Under these circumstate of silver advocates. Under these circumstates speculation as to the fate of the Bond bill the will be referred to it on Monday seems idle, for it is as plain as anything possible can be that it has no more chance of being favorably reported to the Senate than it has of receiving the support of Senator Teller on the Republican side or Senator Morgan on the Democratic side. As to the revenue bill, which is already before

the committee, the situation is somewhat differ-